

CURRIE TELLS OF ACADEMIC FREEDOM HERE

Denies Professors Dictated To—Student Government Free

**BOURASSA HEARD
AT ARTS DINNER**

Noted Patriot Talks of National Unity — Cordial Greetings Exchanged — Sir Arthur Assails Inaccurate Criticism — Liberty Inalienable Right of Student, he Declares.

The members of the governing board at McGill have never attempted to dictate what is taught at this university nor the methods of teaching declared Sir Arthur Currie at the annual banquet of the Faculty of Arts held last night in the Windsor Hotel. Decisions in these matters rests with the Corporation he pointed out and though the governors are members of the Corporation he had noted that very few of them ever attempted its meetings. Academic freedom, he was hearing to feel means the freedom of every one, except the principal, to say what he liked.

It has been said that the president of a university is the slave of the capitalists who built the university and a tyrant over the people who comprise the university, but said Sir Arthur, so far as he knew no governor had ever tried to dictate regarding the college courses.

In discussing academic freedom, the idea of saying and doing whatever one likes which has been regarded as one of the inalienable rights of students, the principal referred to several restrictions which are placed on students at other universities. At Cambridge, for instance, students are not allowed to own motor cars, nor are they allowed to drive motor cars without a permit from the governing body. At Cambridge also he pointed out, students cannot play marbles on the steps of the senate house. At McGill students can play marbles anywhere. Then at Oxford undergraduates are not supposed to be out after 10 at night. Regulations at Colby prohibit students from carrying firearms, owning cats or dogs, or attending the performances. At McGill at one time it was laid down that undergraduates should conduct themselves on their way to and from college as they do within the university campus room.

"We have in all universities, said the principal, certain official gentlemen. (Continued on page two)

Alex Garelick Will Play At Jazz Tea Today

Jazz, unadulterated by any other so-called form of music, will form the piece de resistance in the Union Cafeteria at 5 o'clock today. Alex Garelick and his Orchestra will accompany the oral exertions of all good collegians with volumes of educated sound-waves, and not only will the sound-waves be audible, they will also be quite peppy. The aforesaid orchestra is composed of seven pieces and each player is a virtuoso.

Pierre will add to the general confusion by supplying a variety of instruments, in the shape of all kinds of delicious comestibles and with all going well, the Union Cafeteria should provide a large amount of noise, not to say music.

MOST OF CENTENNIAL FUND COLLECTED

University Has Profited by Many Donations

**NEEDY IMPROVEMENTS
Less Than Two Per Cent. of Pledges Uncollected**

As a result of the McGill Centennial Fund, which was established over six years ago, the honorary treasurer of the fund, John W. Ross, reports that the institution has experienced a remarkable growth and progress. Less than two per cent. of the pledges which amounted to \$6,440,000 remains uncollected.

The \$6,320,000 that has been paid into the fund has served the university as follows: Endowment for salaries, equipment, etc., \$4,475,000; biological building, \$566,000; extension to university library, \$184,000; building for dental clinics, \$40,000; pathological building (exclusive of the \$100,000, provided by the Royal Victoria Hospital), \$380,000; extension for electrical engineering department, \$25,000; endowment for maintenance of these buildings, \$600,000; endowment for Moyses Travelling Scholarships, \$60,000; set aside for erection of Moyses Hall, \$40,000.

It is to be noted that apart from the \$40,000 shown as set aside for the erection of the Moyses Hall, the cost of the reconstruction of the Arts building is not included. This amounted to \$755,000, and the balance, namely \$715,000, had to be taken out of the university's capital. While such action was unusual, and its wisdom might perhaps be questioned, the need for a building of fireproof construction and with adequate accommodation for the Faculty of Arts was so urgent that it was justified.

(Continued on page four.)

ARCHITECTS ARE SELECTED FOR NEW BUILDING

Work To Commence Soon On Laboratory

**CELLULOSE CHEMISTRY
Graduates and Research Students to Benefit by Donation**

Messrs Nobbs and Hyde have been appointed the architects for the new building for research in cellulose chemistry to be erected at a cost of \$350,000, the money being subscribed by the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, and the ground provided by the university. The site of the new building will be on the ground behind the Macdonald Physics building, now occupied by the Forest Products Laboratory and the Pulp and Paper Division of the Dominion Government.

The department of cellulose and industrial chemistry at the university will derive the principal benefit from the gift. This department was founded last year through the Eddy bequest and its laboratories are temporarily housed in the Biological building awaiting the erection of the new Cellulose Institute as the building will be called.

In commenting on the new building Dr. Harold Hilbert the head of the department of cellulose and industrial chemistry at the university stated that a committee is being appointed to consider building plans and to supervise the construction.

"Building operations it is hoped will be commenced in the spring and it is expected that the building will be complete within a year," he said. "With regard to present occupants of the site the Pulp and Paper Division will be housed in the Biological building while the Forest Products Laboratory will take up temporary quarters elsewhere.

Modern Equipment

"The building will probably be three stories high with a large basement, and will contain the most modern equipment and apparatus serving (1) place it on a par with any cellulose institute in the world. The scientific work will be under my control, and Mr. E. P. Cameron, who has been loaned to the Pulp and Paper Association for a number of years (Continued on page two)

PLAYERS CLUB ARE NOW REHEARSING

"Loyalties Will be Produced Early in March"

Some twenty members of the Players Club are now rehearsing for the production of "Loyalties."

The play which was written by Galsworthy, will be staged early in March in Moyses Hall. It is hoped by the executive that two performances will be given on March 3 and 4th.

This will be the premiere presentation of the Players Club for the season 1926-27; and as much time and effort has been put into the staging of the play, it is hoped that it will be a success.

The Players Club was founded two years ago and in the past two years, have succeeded in producing in spite of the greatest handicaps, productions worthy of a McGill organization.

ACTOR TO SPEAK AT MOYSE HALL

On Monday afternoon next the celebrated French actor playwright M. Sacha Guitry, will give a short address at the Moyses Hall. He will be accompanied by Mde. Yvonne Printemps, the noted French actress. The subject which he will speak on will be "The Modern Theatre". His speech will be of about fifteen minutes duration and will be in French. All students and staff are invited to attend.

Philosophical Society

Dr. Hickson, once head of the Department of Philosophy at McGill, is going to deliver a paper at the next meeting of this society to be held in the reading room, Arts Building, at eight o'clock. The subject is to be: "The Philosophical Import of Einstein's Theory of Relativity."

R.V.C. Seniors To Fill Important Offices Today

The class of R.V.C. '27 will hold an important meeting today at 1 o'clock in the Royal Victoria College to transact business in connection with Convocation. The officers of historian, valedictorian, prophet and permanent class secretary will be elected.

The importance of this meeting has been emphasized by the president, who hopes that every member, will make an effort to be present.

Inasmuch as the office to be voted for are the most important offices the members on the class vote on before graduation in June, every member of the class is urged to be on hand and exercise his prerogative.

CHINESE NEW YEAR GREETED BY MANY

Visitors Take Tea in Gest Library

PRINCIPAL PRESENT

Year 5780 in Chinese Calendar Was Ushered in Yesterday

Anno 5780 under the old Chinese calendar, was welcomed at the McGill Chinese Research Library yesterday afternoon when some 40 guests assembled to view the treasures of the library and to partake of the tea for which China is justly famed. Gay tulips of Chinese yellow and blue hyacinths lent a festive appearance to the room and the rows of Chinese volumes, with erudite titles in Chinese characters forming a background, added much interest to the setting.

Shortly after 4 o'clock the guests arrived. Some of them were of Chinese birth, but all of them were brought together by a deep interest in things Chinese. Many groups wandered about on a tour of exploration among the book stacks to examine the long rows of volumes housed there, while others who had a considerable knowledge of the collection acted as expert guides. Some of the guests were paying their first visit to the library, and were desirous of obtaining detailed information from those in charge.

Chinese tea was served to the guests who preferred it although ordinary tea was available for those who had not achieved a taste educated to the Celestial beverage. Lei-chow nuts which are distinctly Chinese, followed the American sandwiches and cake.

Miss Elizabeth Hall of the Travelling Library department of the Redpath Library and Miss Laura A. Young head of the circulation department poured tea. In the absence of Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Gest Dr. Robert de Rosilac-Reese, the assistant curator of the McGill Chinese Research Library was the host.

The signing of the library guest book constituted an important feature of the afternoon's programme and several entries were made in Chinese characters. Among the guests were Miss Florene Liang who is a resident student at the Royal Victoria College and Edward Bingham Shuey Lee.

Among those present were:— Sir Arthur Currie, Lady Drummond, Dr. (Continued on page four.)

ADDRESS ON FICTION

Miss Simes Will Speak at Central Y.M.C.A.

A lecture on "Henry James and Rudyard Kipling," will be given by Miss Sime at the Central Y.M.C.A. under the auspices of the Sir George Williams College. This will be the fourth of a series of seven lectures to be given on "The Ebb and Flow of our Modern English Fiction."

The lecture, which will commence at eight-thirty, tonight, is open to all comers.

MECHANICAL CLUB

At two o'clock this afternoon the Mechanical Club will leave from the Union to inspect the "Star" Printing Company, Ltd. Later in the afternoon a trip will be made to the James Robertson Company.

Next week the Aeroplane Department of Messrs. Canadian Vickers will be visited.

PAPERS READ TO THE R.V.C. HISTORICALS

Misses Nichol And Lyman Entertained Club Recently

TWO PAPERS

De Vinci and Self Government in India are Topics

A very successful meeting of the R.V.C. Historical Club was held on Tuesday evening at the home of B. Lyman, where two papers were read, one on "The Growth of Self Government in India within Recent Years".

"Leonardo da Vinci was like a man who woke too early in the darkness while the others were still asleep," said Miss Nichol. Acclaimed by his contemporaries as one of the greatest men of the Italian Renaissance, Leonardo was an "all sided genius", an artist, a scientist, and naturalist of great power.

Florence under Lorenzo da Medici was at the height of her glory as was all Italy at the close of the fifteenth century, and it was with Florence that most of the greatest families of this "golden age" were connected, Leonardo was the earliest and most versatile genius of this age and is the most unintelligible, as all the artists of this period were.

Leonardo was born in 1452 at Carletto da Vinci on the river Arno near Florence, the illegitimate son of Piero Antonio da Vinci, a young notary. Piero's father, as a result of this escapade married his son to Donna Albice, this marriage proving childless. So little Leonardo was taken and brought up by his father's heir. His mother is said to have visited her famous son forty years later at Milan and to have been sumptuously buried by him at her death. Leonardo's father had about ten legitimate sons and two daughters, by his four marriages but Leonardo was the custom then, was his heir. As a boy Leonardo was very precocious being a mathematician, poet, musician, and painter.

At an early age, being sent to Florence to be brought up as an artist, by the advice of Andrie Verrochio, who saw some of Leonardo's drawings. At Florence Leonardo for many years was content to follow with docility the instructions of his master, though (Continued on page four)

INVITATION FROM BOSTON SOCIETY

Club Glad to Entertain Visiting McGill Men

Sir Arthur Currie has recently received a letter from F. J. Dunn, secretary of the University Club of Boston, inviting McGill students to make use of the club whenever they are in that city. The letter follows:—

President
McGill University
Montreal, Canada.

Dear Sir,
Our Board of Governors extends through you an invitation to any student or students of your college to use our Club as headquarters whenever they are in Boston during the school year.

You may have athletic teams, debating teams, glee clubs, or other groups who may have occasion to visit this city, and inasmuch as this club is a center of college alumni activities in Greater Boston we believe that your students might enjoy availing themselves of the privileges of stopping here.

We have plenty of bedrooms together with various Club conveniences. We will appreciate it if you will pass this invitation along to those in a position to benefit by it.

Cordially yours,
F. J. DUNN,
Secretary
THE UNIVERSITY CLUB.

PHYSICS COLLOQUIUM

The Thursday Colloquium in Physics will be held in Room 210 of the Macdonald Physics Building at 5 o'clock this afternoon. Mr. F. R. Terroux will give the fourteenth special graduate lecture of this session on "Infra-Red Spectroscopy." This is the only lecture of the series on this subject. These graduate lectures are open to all who are interested.

Commercials To Hear Principal Speak Tonight

Tonight at 8.15 in the Grill Room of the Union, the Commercial Society will resume its activities when Sir Arthur Currie will address the assembled members. The subject under discussion promises to be of interest to all, and it is expected that a large number will be in attendance.

Before Sir Arthur's speech, some very important business will be discussed. Among the items to be brought up will be the advisability of having a Commercial Banquet.

As an alternative to this proposition, it is expected that a Commerce dance will be suggested.

As is customary at the meetings, refreshments and smokes will be distributed.

DEBATERS TO MEET IN UNION SHORTLY

Will Discuss Abolition of Students Council

DEBATE TO BE OPEN

Col. Bovey Will Speak on Cambridge Union

The next meeting of the Literary and Debating Society will be held in the Union Ballroom on next Wednesday at 8.30 o'clock. There will be a short business meeting, at which a new system of debating will be discussed, and then a debate on the following resolution "Resolved that the Students' Council should be abolished." F. R. Scott, Law '27 will open the debate for the affirmative and R. G. Gammell, Arts '27 will support the negative. After these two men have spoken the meeting will be thrown open and every member will have an opportunity to express his opinion on this important subject. Another feature of the evening will be a short address by Col. Bovey, who will outline the activities of the Cambridge Union. This meeting of the "Lit." will take the place of the usual Mock Parliament.

Certain members of the "Lit." feel that the Mock Parliament has outlived its usefulness. It was never meant to be a serious institution and met very irregularly. Men went to the "Mock" more to see the fun than to take part in a debate. The evening was inevitably broken up with the appearance of a comedian in the roll of Jean Baptiste or a discontented farmer, making the meeting more like a vaudeville show than a parliament. The "Lit." have endeavored to make the "Mock" more serious and to raise the quality of debating at McGill, but the (Continued on page four.)

CATHEDRAL LECTURE

Liverpool Edifice to be Subject of Address

A lecture entitled "Liverpool Cathedral," an inspiration in stone, is to be given by Mr. Philip J. Turner, F.R.I.B.A., of the Department of Architecture, McGill University, at Macdonald College.

The lecture will begin at 6.45 this evening and will be illustrated throughout by lantern slides. It will take place in the College Assembly Hall. The general public are invited to attend.

WHAT'S ON

TODAY
1.00—R.V.C. '27.
3.00—R.V.C. '29 and '30 for Delta Sigma Plays.
3.00—Commerce vs. Law. Indoor Baseball.
5.00—R.V.C. Basketball practice M.H.S. Gym.
5.00—Sci II—Theol. Hockey.
5.00—Physics Colloquium.
6.00—Comm II—Med. III Hockey.
6.15 Law 2—Arts 2 Basketball.
6.45—R.V.C. vs. M.A.A.A. Hockey.
6.45—Lecture Macdonald College.
7.30—Players Club.
8.30—Miss Sime's Lecture.

COMING

Feb. 4th
Wicksteed Gym. Contest.
Medical Dance.
Physical Society.
Feb. 5th
Women's Intercollegiate Debate.
Feb. 6th
Musicals.

PRESSURE OF VAPOURS AT COLLOQUIUM

Apparatus Described For High Temperature And Low Pressure

MRS. OTTO MAASS

"Methods of Measuring Vapour Pressures of Metals and Salts"

"Up till a relatively short time ago the range of measurements of the vapour pressure of metals and salts was very short; there were very few above a temperature of 400 degrees Centigrade, and very few below a pressure of one-tenth of a millimetre," said Mrs. Otto Maass before a Chemistry Colloquium, the subject of discussion of which Colloquium was "Methods of Measuring Vapour Pressures of Metals and Salts."

Of recent years methods have been devised which have enabled measurement at a temperature of 2000 degrees Centigrade, and a pressure of one one-thousandth of a millimetre. Several ingenious devices have been devised among which are the Johnston Spiral and the McLeod gauge. The first of the methods outlined by the speaker consisted as follows. This apparatus was first used most effectively for the measurement of mercury vapour at a temperature of 200 degrees. There are two McLeod gauges joined together with a large flask between them to avoid fluctuations. The gauge in which the measurement is to be done is kept hot, the other cold, and the experiment is carried out in an atmosphere of hydrogen. This method gave satisfactory results which have been confirmed by other methods.

The second method described was the Kundsen, used mainly for vapours at very low pressure. A glass vessel was divided into two parts by means of a membrane through which a hole is pierced. A certain amount of mercury is put in each side. One side is kept hot, the other cold. This method is concerned with the passage of the molecules of the mercury through the hole in the membrane. There are more molecules per unit volume in the hot side of the vessel, therefore there is a movement of the molecules from the hot side to the cold. The weight of mercury which (Continued on page four)

JANUARY WEATHER PROVES ABNORMAL

Opening Month Resembled Same Month Last Year

January this year had much in common with January last year, both months exhibiting many abnormalities according to comparative statistics obtained at the Observatory.

Both this year and last year had an opening month above the normal in temperature but January this year was a little milder than last, the mean temperature being 16.5 degrees or 3.7 degrees above the normal for the month, while the mean temperature last January was 15.1 degrees. The normal temperature calculated over a period of 52 years is 12.3 degrees. Both were alike also in shortage of snow, the shortage being in each case about 10 inches and January last year, 18.2 inches.

In rainfall the months were almost alike, the figures being slightly below the normal rainfall for the month in each case with .56 inches this year and .69 inches last year. The amount of sunshine was identical. 21.6 per cent. being recorded in each case, or about 10 per cent. below the normal for January. The average for January this year was brought up considerably by yesterday's total which was 71 per cent. and by the 59 per cent. recorded on January 31, which was the brightest day of the month, each month had five days of sub-zero weather. Both months saw great variation. (Continued on page two)

CORRECTION

It was reported yesterday that tickets for "Mozart" which were \$2.00 and \$1.50 could be purchased by students for \$1.50 and \$1.00. This was wrong. Only a 50 cent reduction is allowed students on \$2.00 seats.

Startling Report Reveals But One Gentile In McGill; 28 Sects Are Represented

A total of 28 religious sects are represented among a registration of 2817 students at McGill. This was learned from statistics which have just been completed at the Registrar's office.

That there are very few heathen in McGill may be observed by reading the statistics in regard to the number in the various religious sects. No information is being given out concerning the number of hypocrites but as there are always a few of these in every good institution, it is hardly to be hoped that this university should be characterized by an entire non-attendance of this type.

Six sects are in the hundred or above class: Hebrew 569; Protestant, 512; Anglican, 443; Roman Catholic, 280; United Church, 207; Presbyterian, 197. Above ten but below one hundred there are three sects represented: Baptist, 37; Christian, 23; Methodist, 12. There are eight Unitarians while the same number do not give any religion—perfectly indifferent. Three state that they have no religion while there is a corresponding number of Free Thinkers. (However it is rumoured that many students will this year get the habit of thinking). Congregationalist, Lutheran, Greek Orthodox and Universalist each state two while Bahai, Christian Science, Confucian, Gentile, Gregorian Armenian, Hindu, Japan Methodist, Russian Orthodox, Salvation Army, and Church of Christ are denoted by a smaller number. One

student frankly stated himself an Atheist.

If we examine the reports of each faculty separately, the statistics become even more startling, not to say alarming. Though there are 256 Protestants in Arts, only three judge themselves to be Christians. Dentistry, Law, Pharmacy and the School of Physical Education are even more aware of their erring ways and a zero is registered for each in the Christian column.

In Law, one man professes to follow the creed of the Salvation Army. Whether it is because his doctor has prescribed this form of exercise or because the desire to follow a band has lingered from his childhood is not known.

We were always under the impression that it took a small fortune to make a lawyer think for you—but facts are facts. There are two Free Thinkers in Law. What a noble act it would be if they would spread their doctrine among their fellows.

Three men in Arts admit no religion. Perhaps they bow to professors or even movie Queens as their deities, but are afraid the revelation would provoke ridicule. Take heart you Silent Men, lesser things than these have been worshipped are now.

The Society for the Promotion of Atheism is sadly neglecting its duty in this corner of the world. One lonely Arts man flings forth the flaming banner of rebellion.

McGill Daily

THE OLDEST COLLEGE DAILY IN CANADA

Published every week day during the academic year, at 323 Sherbrooke Street West, telephone Lancaster 7141.
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Thursday, February 3, 1927.

Academic Freedom and McGill

At a time when educational systems on this continent are under fire from many critics who feel that academic freedom exists in very few universities and who are assailing the college for the interference of those men who make the existence of such institutions possible Sir Arthur Currie's remarks at last night's Arts banquet are of more than passing significance. Sir Arthur during the course of his brief remarks assured the students that such criticism as has been made here was unwarranted, that at McGill there was no dictation, that professors were privileged to teach according to their convictions as long as their knowledge of what they were teaching was based on accuracy and erudition necessary to their calling.

Far from being tyrannized at McGill the students are given liberty of speech and action. The Students' Council and student government are not dictated to while the Board of Governors in no way interfere with the actions of the Corporation which, consisting of the representatives of the professors is most qualified to govern in matters pertaining to the academic problems of McGill.

Sir Arthur particularly attacked criticism which is based on inaccurate knowledge of affairs. Such critics Sir Arthur said, set up bogeys in order that they may knock them down. "Let every man say what he likes to say, if he sticks to accuracy and truth," he declared.

These comments are extremely welcome at this time. They clearly indicate that McGill is not a reactionary university. Professors have full liberty to say what they think. Student opinion is not unmodified. There is at McGill that freedom of speech and action which is the very essence of an educational institution if it is to be a healthy organism.

Those who would criticize the institutions as they stand and who would find fault with the present trend of expression at McGill would do well to investigate fully and be absolutely accurate in the facts that they assemble before they can justly undertake to deal with conditions which according to the declarations of Sir Arthur place McGill among the most advanced institutions of the higher learning on this continent.

The Lit. Again

THE Literary and Debating Society are to be commended for their choice of subject for the debate at the Mock Parliament next Wednesday. There is probably no body around McGill which comes in for more criticism than the Students' Council, and while few would go as far as the proposition to be debated upon proposes, namely to abolish the Students' Council, yet many would look upon some sort of a reformation with approval.

Have we too much centralization of student activities at McGill? Has the Students' Council too much authority? Or has it not enough? Is the present method of electing the members to the Council the best? Should the council be a wholly elective body, representing faculties, or should it consist of both elective and ex-officio members as it does to a very limited extent now? All these and many more questions have been debated privately among the students of this university, and will undoubtedly be discussed publicly in the ballroom of the Union next Wednesday evening.

Many undergraduates consider that in past years the Council has used its autocratic powers to further its own designs, and in proof point to a number of recent acts of student legislation which, they affirm, was railroaded through against the desires of the majority of the undergraduates and without their understanding fully what it was about. How much truth there is in that belief is not for us to discuss here, but it probably will be brought up next Wednesday.

Members and executives of some of the clubs and societies coming under the council's jurisdiction are prone to resent the fact that a body on which they have no direct representation has authority to legislate for them. The Annual, the Red and White Revue, the Musical Association, none of these have representation on the council, yet the prices they must charge, the amount of money they may spend, and even their officers, are settled by the council. Should these bodies be represented like the Daily and the Union? If you think so come out next Wednesday and show why.

The affirmative will be introduced

by F. R. Scott, whose opposition to overcentralizing student affairs was fully aired in the editorial columns of The Portnightly Review last year. Bobbie Gammell, a former member of the council, will defend the honor of that body from the onslaughts of its enemies. After these two members have spoken any others who wish may take part in the debate, as has been the custom in the Mock Parliament. And here again the Lit. is to be congratulated. Instead of having four speakers talk as long as they like, two speakers talk for five minutes each, giving everybody a chance.

The Choral Society

THIS session which has witnessed so many changes in Canadian college activities, witnesses the production for the first time of an opera by a musical society of a Canadian college.

Away back in November when the majority of students were still wearing the tan as the result of their summer vacations, and the tang of the pigskin pervaded the campus, the idea was conceived by the executive of the Choral Society of producing a light opera.

For two years the lamp of the Choral Society has been under the proverbial bushel, but thanks to an efficient executive, and abundance of musical talent at McGill this month the lamp will be set forth to burn before men. A cast and chorus of sixty-five, supported by an orchestra of twenty-five pieces have worked ardently, so that a production worthy of a McGill organization might be staged.

"Tom Jones" the opera which has been selected is a very lively and interesting musical score. Some have feared that the presentation which has been selected is high-brow. This is not the case. The sale of student exchange tickets has been completed and all things point to a successful undertaking. We wish the Choral Society "Bon Voyage."

CURRIE TELLS OF ACADEMIC FREEDOM HERE

(Continued from page one)
 men who like evidently to set up bogeys in order to knock them down, and lacking bogeys, there is always constituted authority." The university president has been referred to as the black beast in the academic jungle. Let every man say what he likes to say, declared the principal, provided it is worth saying, and is not contrary to truth. Any professor at McGill could speak on any subject if he had knowledge of that subject and admitted that there were two sides to the argument.

The importance placed upon the sayings of professors by people outside the university was noted by the speaker, who gave two instances within the past month where McGill professors had aroused some criticism because of their statements. Professor Hemmelen, lecturing at Ottawa had said something about Canadian banks being of little use to the farmer.

Two on Board

"I have the presidents of two of the most important banks in the Dominion on my board," said Sir Arthur Currie, "but I only told Professor Hemmelen that he must have gone to the wrong bank for his information!" Then Professor Goforth also lecturing at Ottawa, had spoken of bringing in Chinese laborers for a certain time to work in the development of British Columbia, which had called forth criticism from labor men, and returned soldiers' organizations. Replying to these Sir Arthur had defended academic freedom, and to the soldiers declared that surely they would not deny freedom which was one of the things they had fought for.

In dealing with the question of academic freedom here, Sir Arthur said that he had never been able to learn how professors taught their subjects for he had not attended lectures. To do this, he had been told, would be bad form while to question students on the matter would be un-sportsmanlike.

He hoped that in a few days he would be able to announce that one of the distinguished members of the governing body had given scholarships in mathematics and the classics. In conclusion Sir Arthur expressed the opinion that there was one thing McGill owes to its founder and the men who had made this university, that in public remarks one should try to be sensible and accurate.

Bourassa Speaks

The development of a Canadian nationalism was stressed by the guest of the evening, Mr. Henri Bourassa, in the words of Dean Mackay who introduced him, "Journalist, scholar, statesman and Canadian patriot."

We must take our country as it is composed, whether we like it or not, declared the distinguished French-Canadian. The time is coming when Canada shall be neither French nor English, but a nation different from either. Again, whether we like it or not, we must face this future. Is it possible, he asked, to make one nation of a community scattered over portions of a continent never intended by nature to be one? There are obstacles which may never be completely overcome. In the west and east are

groups of provinces antagonizing one another. Nothing endurable will be accomplished unless the various component parts know and understand each other. Perhaps some of us think it is the destiny of this country to become entirely British, and some that it will eventually be French, but we must face the facts. With faith in the past, hope in the future and charity towards all our different national units the development of this country with an ideal of Canadian citizenship may be accomplished. We must keep the bonds of understanding, exchanges of thought, and act towards one another so as to preserve what we have of political, social and ethical unity.

Our problems cannot be solved as similar problems were solved in the United States, for the situation is entirely different. True, between the Anglican royalists of Virginia, the Catholic royalists of Maryland, the puritan of New England and the quaker of Pennsylvania, there were vast differences, but these units were united at once.

In Canada a state was established by the French with an ideal which was lofty, but with little practical sense, though Colbert, thought Mr. Bourassa, had no equals among the statesmen of his time in ideas of what a colony should be. The French, he declared, never developed because they were too much looked after by the home country. In this regard the English conquest was a happy event, but with it there came the resistance of the French to the moral penetration of the English, and the desire of the latter to impress English ideas on the French so that both forgot to become better Canadians. The result has been that throughout this country are sections with ideals copied from European countries, while new immigrants are not making contact with the older portions, but as in the west are acquiring their ideals from the old land and from their own section of the new land.

Imperial Idea

Though Mr. Bourassa declared himself to have the greatest respect for those who are striving for a greater Imperial unity, yet he felt that this tendency was detracting from the more important movement towards Canadian nationalism. In making this point he remarked that he could feel a closer connection with England or the European countries than with India or Rhodesia, with New York or the Maritimes than with Iraq or Ceylon. Do you think, he asked, that you are going to make immigrants better Canadians by stressing this idea of unity with all parts of the empire? We should first, educate them to become Canadians, and then let them decide the question of Imperial connection. That is their right to determine whether they be independent or maintain a close alliance with the other sections of the empire.

Nationalism Weak

In Europe he had noted that in meeting men of the old countries, Canada was the one country where the idea of nationalism was weakest. Among the French on this side of the Atlantic he felt, that the sense of what they owed to Canada as a whole and what Canada as a whole owed them was decreasing. Why? Because in the last twenty-five years outside of his Quebec reserve the French-Canadian had been regarded as a foreigner. Coming to those portions of this Dominion which had been discovered by his forefathers, the French-Canadian found his rights unrecognized.

The principles of rights which we hold today have not all, he declared, come from the British, though it was British institutions which the French made use of in gaining rights. As examples of this he referred to the fact that Quebec was the first Canadian province to do away with the disabilities placed on Jews, an accomplishment carried by French-Canadians against an English governor. Then the speaker referred to a connection of his family with McGill. His grandfather, Papineau had defected McGill in a parliamentary election, upholding freedom in religious worship.

French Language

In closing, Mr. Bourassa made a plea for the study of French by English-speaking Canadians. French, the internationally accepted language of diplomacy, without a knowledge of which Europeans were not considered really educated, was being neglected in Canada. We French he said, have gone farther than you in this regard. We have made an effort to meet you on common ground in the understanding of languages, and that effort has not yet been imitated. We in this country are the inheritors of two great nations, of two great cultures. The youth of Canada has the opportunity to develop these two cultures. They have the treasures of two literatures. McGill has done much in the study of French and her graduates can do a great work when they go out to all parts of Canada, towards developing a sense of Canadian patriotism, towards developing Canada itself.

Professor Day

Dr. J. P. Day replied to the toast "Faculty of Arts," which had been proposed by DeW. MacKay. There was one remark, he said, which everyone expected him to make, so he made it at the opening of his speech before he forgot it, that the faculty of Arts is the backbone or spinal column of the university. This is a memorable year for the faculty of Arts, he declared, and referred to the new building, the society of whose stalwarts

he in particular appreciated. The building was a beautiful and dignified thing, and the life which went on within that building should also be beautiful and dignified. The Arts seniors, realizing they could not add to the beauty and had added to the dignity by the adoption of the academic gown, while the presence of the R.V.C. students assured the other.

Dr. Day welcomed the new humorous publication the Martlet, if it were properly and intelligently indexed, for a glance at its files would aid greatly an after-dinner speaker looking for jokes, or a new fraternity man preparing an initiation speech or a vice-president of the rifle club who was to present arguments to obtain money from the Athletic Board.

A martlet, he understood, was a martin in plus fours without any feet. Thus the new magazine starts in a sporting spirit without a leg to stand on.

The faculty of Arts, said Dr. Day, more than other faculties, has the responsibility of maintaining the tradition of an ideal university was not a school, not pedagogic. Rather it represented a striving for truth. It was not a place where one comes to be taught but where one comes to find, or at least seek. There is guidance of course, but that guidance should not be selfish. He gave two mottoes which well might appear on the banners of the university, "Freedom of Thought" and "Disinterestedness of Effort."

Professor Waugh

In replying to the toast, "The Professors," proposed by Henri Lafleur, Professor Waugh, told of his attempt to discover some common measure of professors, for he realized he was representing a "very mixed lot" and that it would not do to simply give his personal opinions.

To find this Greatest Common Measure of professors he had first gone to Professor Eve the mathematician and physicist, but Prof. Eve had recommended him to find it in the realm of metaphysics, so he had "bearded the White Lion in his den." Here he had learned that though professors varied in dress and outward appearance, the substance of professors was the same, for it was the substance of a professor which made him a professor. But that wouldn't do.

Then he had gone to Professor Stanley of the Classics department, who had explained the derivation of the word "professor" from the Latin "proficere," and had given him the principal parts of the verb. With this he was very much pleased and went home to his Latin dictionary and looked up "proficere." There he found a column given of the word.

Among the meanings given he found the following:

"To confess openly," but that couldn't be the right one.

"To declare oneself something," and he didn't like that, for though he knew some professors who thought themselves something and declared it, still most professors were very modest.

"To propose voluntarily"—he had done that in his time, said Professor Waugh, but it was a long time ago, and since the students had more recent practice, he didn't take that.

"To give evidence against it,"—that wouldn't do either—professors have to give judgment, but they refrain from giving evidence against.

"To make an income tax return"—professors do that but not impressively.

"To stand as a candidate in a political election"—and then he gave it up.

He couldn't determine the Greatest Common Measure which he wanted before speaking for the professors, so he didn't speak for them.

R. G. M. Gammell proposed the toast to the "Sister Universities" which was responded to by representatives from University of Toronto and Queen's.

Duckworth, president of the Arts Undergraduate Society, was toast master of the evening, and Bernard Alexander, vice-president gave the toast to the Alma Mater. Mr. Charles Godwin entertained the banqueters by giving two of Drummond's poems, "Le Vieux Temps," and "How Baptiste came Home." Arts '27 also entertained the rest of the faculty by singing their new drinking song, while Scott and MacDonald staged a bull and foreword performance.

JANUARY WEATHER PROVES ABNORMAL

(Continued from page one)

ations of temperature, January this year having a maximum temperature of 44.5 degrees and a minimum of 14 degrees below zero—a range of 60.5 degrees, while January last had a maximum of 37 degrees and a minimum of 18.9 below, a range of 55.9 degrees.

On five days in each month the temperature was above freezing point. January this year was the mildest since 1921, while January last year came next in point of mildness.

How widely the January of each year may differ is seen by reference to the yearly statistics at the Observatory. The year 1858 saw the coldest January on record at McGill, the mean temperature for the month being 3.65 degrees.

There appears also to be substance for the talk of old timers who gossip of the days when snow came up almost to the roofs of houses for in January, 1898, 63 inches of snow fell in the city, which makes the snowfall this month 19.4 inches a small affair.

ARCHITECTS SELECTED FOR NEW BUILDING

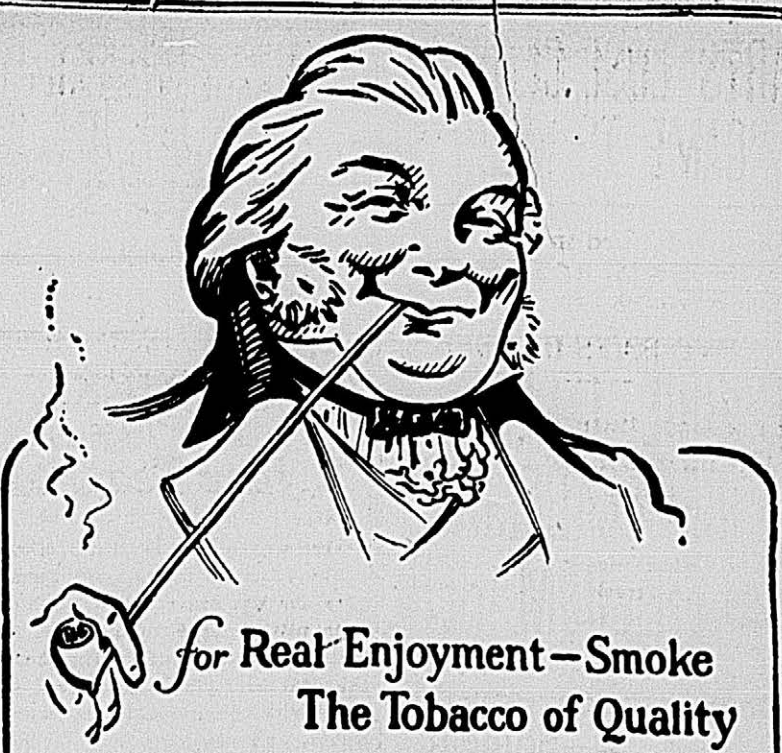
(Continued from page one)

by the Government, will be in charge of the technical work."

Provision is to be made for twenty to thirty graduate students and for fifteen to twenty research students on technical problems. Dr. Hibbert pointed out.

"Applications have been received from graduate students of various countries to carry on research on cellulose and pulp and paper," he continued. "The institute is intended to serve as a training ground for high technical positions in the pulp and paper industry in which there are more vacancies than trained men."

"Of the \$350,000 devoted to the erection of the building \$100,000 will serve as a maintenance fund, and McGill University has not only contributed the ground but has also subscribed to the bond issue and has made itself responsible for a considerable portion of the costs of maintenance. The Government has adopted a very liberal attitude in that it proposes to stand back of the co-operative scheme and has indicated its desire to ensure the permanency of the work in the proposed new headquarters."



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TO-DAY

After today choice of seats will be thrown open to the public.

Tickets on sale at Lindsay's, Feb. 4th to 9th.

After Feb. 9th, at the box office

of His Majesty's.

ON
Sunday Feb. 6th,
the

FIRESIDE MUSICAL

will be given by the

MCGILL MUSIC CLUB

in

Strathcona Hall

at

9 p.m.

ARTS LOSE CLOSE GAME TO MEDICINE

Doctors Rallied in Last Inning to Win, 15 to 14

TWO BATS BROKEN

Excellent Baseball Featured Opening Contest of Inter-faculty Series

After what seemed to be a sure victory, Arts cracked, and lost out to Medicine, 15 to 14, in a very hard-fought indoor-baseball game last night. As this was the opening game of the season, both teams were eager for a win, and consequently, what proved to be spectacular baseball was demonstrated throughout the seven innings.

Arts started off with an early lead, scoring three runs at the very start. However, Martin, the Med. pitcher, tightened and struck out the three following Arts men in quick succession. Medicine then came to bat, but were unable to touch the ball until two had fanned. The third man then broke the bat, but managed to reach first safely. The next batter did likewise and the game was stopped for several minutes in order to get another bat. Two had been broken already, and it seemed that several more would surely follow. However, this was not so. In the second inning, Arts scored three more, while the doctors easily succumbed to the fast pitching of Zimand. In the third, Arts were unable to get a hit, while Medicine only scored once. Indeed, the game looked like a pitcher's battle.

In the fourth, the Arts players resolved to get down to business, and after some neat "bunting" and "sacrificing" were successful in scoring three runs. The doctors, however, could only tally once. It was now 3 to 2 for Arts and it seemed as if the game was theirs. Perhaps it was their over-confidence that thought they could not lose, or perhaps the "will of the gods" was against them, however, when the started the fifth, things suddenly changed. They came to bat but did not even touch the ball. As for fielding, they were much worse. Zimand, the pitcher, relaxing somewhat allowed Medicine to get six hits, thinking his teammates would back him. However, he miscalculated, and what were sure "outs", proved to be safe hits. The doctors continued their scoring streak from then on.

In the sixth, Arts chalked up three, while Medicine counted for four runs. In the seventh Arts managed to make two, but Medicine rallied and barely nipped out their opponents by scoring three runs. Final score, Arts 14, Medicine 15.

Zimand, Held and Senzitt, played well for the losers, while Macdonald, Martin and Grassick acquitted themselves creditably for Medicine.

Arts (14)	Medicine (15)
Catcher	Grassick
Musselman	Pitcher
Zimand	1st Base
Held	2nd Base
Loring	3rd Base
Fry	Short Stop
Leithman	L. Field
Tollind	C. Field
Miller	R. Field
Senzitt	Copland

R.V.C. HOCKEY TEAMS IN SCORELESS DRAW

Seniors and Sophs. Failed to Reach Decision

The third match in the R.V.C. inter-year hockey series was played this afternoon when '27 and '29 met on the rink in the Hollow. The game resulted in a scoreless tie.

Most of the play centered around the second year goal but Miss Todd ably prevented any score on the part of the seniors. Miss McKeen, the fourth year goalie stopped several good tries made by Miss Sharpe.

Though it was hard to judge who were the outstanding players of the two teams, besides the two goalies, Miss Turley and Miss Roberts of fourth year and Miss Sharpe of second year seemed to outshine the others.

R.V.C. '27 (0)	R.V.C. '29 (0)
Goal	E. Todd
M. McKeen	Defence
R. Turley	H. Alexander
M. Martin	I. Bennett
I. Seriver	G. Sharpe
H. Mulligan	A. Adams
D. M. Roberts	A. Fanjoy

Mug. Look at the condition that woman is in?
Jug: Is that a condition? I thought it was a limousine.—Ex.

VARSITY HOCKEY GAME TO START AT 8 O'CLOCK

Coach Frank J. Shaughnessy, mentor of the red and white hockey team, announced last night that the senior intercollegiate game against Toronto Varsity at the Forum tomorrow night will start at 8 o'clock sharp. This advancement of the time of the contest by one hour was made by the hockey club officials so as to accommodate the great number of undergraduates who wish to attend both the "big game" and one of the three dances which are taking place during the evening.

This arrangement, along with the changes made by all the dance committees none of whom will commence their program before ten o'clock, will enable every student to be on hand to cheer the redmen to victory and as a result a record crowd is anticipated. The band will be there with a new repertoire of music—while Bobby Bell has appointed Fred Urquhart to act as cheer leader.

SCIENCE SENIORS BEAT ARCHITECTS

Comm. II Defaulted Class Hockey Game to Theol.

Playing five men on each team, the fourth year Science men yesterday met and whitewashed the Senior Architects by the score of three to nothing in an interclass hockey game. The game was fast throughout, resulting in a good exhibition of hockey. Failing to score in the first period the Plumbers started the second session with a rush which netted them three goals. Owing to Commerce 2 only having three men the second game could not be officially played, but the kind Theologs loaned their Commercial brethren three men and proceeded to play a practice game.

The first goal made by Science in the second period was scored by Darling slightly after the start of the period. Shortly after, Moore doubled the score when a shot from the side of the rink entered the nets. Architecture fought hard to avoid a whitewash but failed to penetrate their opponent's defense. Science made it three to nothing, when Don Stewart shot the puck into the net just before the final whistle blew. Final score: Science 3; Arch 0.

SCIENCE 4	ARCH 4
Goal	Maxwell
Bauman	Defence
Moore	N. Stewart
J. Stewart	Doran
Centre	Gardner
Darling	Forward
Coleman	Abbott
Moffat	

BASKETBALLERS MEET AMERICAN COLLEGES

Leave Tomorrow for U.S.—Some Regulars May Not go

The red and white senior basketball team leaves early tomorrow morning for Potsdam N. Y. where they play Clarkson Tech on Friday evening. On the following day the McGill quintette meets St. Lawrence University at Canton in another intercollegiate basketball game. These two are the only contests that the redmen will play with American squads this year. They have been an annual feature with the McGill basketballers for some time.

The entire team was going at top speed at last evening's practice and have high hopes of downing one or both of the strong U. S. teams. If they do it will be the first time in some years that a McGill cage squad has won a game in the country to our south.

It is expected, however, that the red-shirted warriors will be considerably weakened when they make their invasion tomorrow. Originally it was planned to carry nine men made up of the regular senior intercollegiate quintette with the addition of George V. (King) Faulkner. However, unseen complications arose last night and it now appears that not more than seven men will be on hand when the train pulls out of Bonaventure Station at 7.25 tomorrow morning. Lyle Lashley does not expect to be able to make the trip while Al Grossman, regular centre is writing a supplemental examination on Friday morning and will not be able to leave at such an early hour. He may follow the team to the States however and if he does will play in Saturday night's exhibition against St. Lawrence.

SENIOR HOCKEY Practice this afternoon at the Forum from 5 to 8.

JUNIOR SWIMMERS MEET HIGH SCHOOL

Annual Event to be Staged Tonight

K. OF C. TANK

Both Teams Claim Strength in Swimming and Polo

(By the Natatory Nymph)

McGill will have an opportunity to avenge her one point defeat of last season by the Montreal High School. Tonight the teams meet for their annual meet at Swimming and water polo at the K. of C. Tank on Mountain St. The program is scheduled to begin at eight for there is a long list of events which is to be followed by a polo match.

Besides giving the Juniors an admirable chance to show their speed, it will be equally as good for the High boys to hitch their wagon to a star and hope that some day they will be at McGill. This season's freshmen swimmers includes some of the team against whom McGill competed last year. The name of Bourne of the High figures in all events except the plunge but this will be a bit too much for such a youngster who has by no means reached maturity. McGill has picked out the first place winners of last Thursday and expects them to live up to their standard, for there is no knowing what the selection committee may do if they see a worthy man to put into the Senior team. Not even last year's color men have been selected for the team, and so everyone has an equal opportunity to go to Toronto.

The following is the program of events and competitors with the Montreal High School listed first:

Relay Race 4 men 50 yds. each	McGILL
M.H.S.	Copping
Dart	Gilday
Bourne	Astwood
McDermott	Ross
Bourne	Barr
Clouston	Henderson

Fancy Diving	N Thorne
McCallum	Shackell
Lawrence	
Clarke	

50 yds. Free Style	Henderson
Dart	Ross
Bourne	Barr
Gilday	

100 yds. Breast Stroke	Brabander
Church	Shackell
Clouston	
Bourne	

50 yds. Back Stroke	Gilman
T. Gilday	Astwood
Bourne	
Gross	

100 yds. Free Style	Sutherland
Bourne	Goddard
Gilday	
Gross	

Long Plunge	Goddard
Field	Buchanan
Gross	
Gilday	

200 yds. Free Style	Mathams
Bourne	Gilman
Warrington	
Gross	

Water Polo	McGILL
M.H.S.	Buchanan
Church	Gilman
Dart	Legge
Mersereau	Henderson
Bourne	Copping
Gilday	Thorne
Clouston	Astwood
Gross	Keller
Erskine	
Warrington	

Officials	
Referee: Mr. C. B. Powter.	
Judges: Messrs. D. I. Forsythe, T. B. Reith, Cockhill, C. C. Bourne.	
Timekeepers: Messrs. Thomas, MacRae, M. Bruker, M. Veary.	
Scorers: Messrs. A. W. Ross, H. Petzold.	
Clerk of Meet: Russ Call.	
Starter: Geo. Vernot.	
Judges of Diving: M. Gibbons, V. Clarholm, G. Vickerson.	
Polo Referee: Geo. Vernot.	
Judge of play: G. Vickerson.	
Timekeepers: T. B. Reith, L. A. MacLaren.	

McGILL BOXERS LOST AT N.A.A.A. MEET

All seven of the McGill entries at the N.A.A.A. Boxing Tournament held last night lost. O'Meara's fight was very close but the others were outpointed considerably by their opponents. Among the McGill boxers who lost were Fred Taylor, Bert Taylor, Chick Parish, Freedman and Baldwin.

Mark Twain hated a gloomy man. Once, at a banquet, a very gloomy man sat opposite him. This man wouldn't smile at the most amusing jokes recounted.

"What's the matter with you?" cried Mark Twain. "The stories are all good. Why don't you laugh?" "Ah, sir," said the gloomy man, with a sigh, "How can I laugh when I remember that every time I breathe a soul passes into the great beyond?" "Good gracious!" said the humorist, "Did you ever try cloyers?" —Ex.

BASKETBALL LEAGUE

Arts III entered a team in the upper inter-class basketball league yesterday. This being the number of squads competing up to seven, Arts III and IV Commerce III, Medicine III and IV, and Science III and IV having organized quintettes.

The third year Arts team has been allotted the only remaining practice hour, 6.15 to 7.15 on Thursdays beginning a week from today. The schedule of games will be announced early next week.

WICKSTEED GYM COMPETITION FRIDAY

Thirteen Men Entered in Elimination Meet

SEVEN EVENTS

McGill Team to be Chosen on Showing Made in This Contest

The complete programme of the Wicksteed Gymnastic Competition which takes place at the Montreal High School at 5 o'clock tomorrow night was announced yesterday. The meet is held as a sort of elimination contest for on the showing of the various entrants the members of the intercollegiate gymnastic teams are chosen. Thirteen men are entered in Friday's exhibition and some keen competition is expected.

In addition to tomorrow's meet the McGill club will take part in three other competitions. On February 11 there is a combined exhibition with the M. S. P. E. and on the 19th the intercollegiate meet will be run off at Toronto. Last year when this event was held in Montreal the red and white representatives lost out by a narrow margin and this year they are hoping to regain the silverware. The third and last tourney of the season will be on March 16 when West Point Military Academy takes on the redmen.

A complete schedule of the events in tomorrow afternoon's meet follows:—

- 1—High Bar.
 - 2—Parallel Bars.
 - 3—Horse.
 - 4—Mats.
 - 5—Fence Vault (Record 6' 6").
 - 6—Standing Hop, Step and Jump (Record 25' 6").
 - 7—Potato Race (Record 43 1-5 sec)
- The Judges will be:— Dr. F. W. Harvey, Dr. A. S. Lamb, C. B. Powter, J. McLetchie, F. Consiglio, W. Werry and W. Selgal.
- Among the students who have entered the initial meet of the season are R. S. Perry, A. G. Holland, W. Consiglio, Ray Caron, C. E. Pacaud, R. de W. MacKay, E. R. Jacobson, J. Katzman, D. A. Ross, C. Burk, O. T. Dawes, E. H. Johnson, M. A. Hickey.

TWO BOXING BOUTS TAKE PLACE TODAY

Brain Meets Bloom and O'Meara Fights Ramanop

The two remaining preliminary bouts before Saturday night's finals in the College Assault-at Arms will be held in the M.H.S. gym. this afternoon at five o'clock. The same officials will be in charge of the fights as on Tuesday.

In the Bantamweight division Cecil Brain meets Bloom in their postponed bout. Both rely on speed and a very entertaining encounter should result. Brain's greater experience should be greatly to his advantage.

A new entrant to the middle-weight class has necessitated another fight before the finalists can be decided. Ray Ramanop comes to McGill from Dartmouth, with an enviable reputation as a boxer, in fact he is the present 160 pound champion of the college below the border. His opponent is "Coll" O'Meara who competed in last year's finals, where he made a speedy exit at the hands of Gordie Hughes, who incidentally meets the winner of today's encounter. O'Meara is in splendid shape and the battle should go the limit.

MACDONALD COLLEGE BEAT M.S.P.E. CAGERS

Defeated St. Anne's Girls 25 to 21 Tuesday

A very close basketball game was played at Macdonald college on Tuesday by the M. S. P. E. students and Macdonald college resulting in a victory for the home team 25 to 19.

The Macdonald team started the scoring after several minutes of hard play, but with some excellent passing on the part of the M. S. P. E. team

the score went to 7 to 2 and for a while it looked as if the McGill girls were going to win however the Macdonald girls started down and made several baskets so that at half time the score was 12 to 7 for Macdonald. The second half started in very fast the ball going from one end of the floor to the other, each team vainly attempting to score. Then several baskets were made in succession by the M. S. P. E. girls but they were very unlucky in their shakings. In the last few minutes of the game the home team stepped in and scored heavily making the final score 25 to 19, in favor of Macdonald.

It was a very close game all the way through but the red and white team were not quite up to form. It might even have been yet a better game had the M. S. P. E. fought a little harder. They were slow to take advantage of many openings. The forwards were not quite as accurate in shooting. This may have been on account of the bad lighting and a strange floor. The team work and passing of the McGill girls was much superior to that of the Macdonald team. In all it was a very good game and a great fight is expected, when the return game is played next week.

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TODAY AND ALL WEEK
Six First-Class Acts
Keith Albee Vaudeville
"Hearts & Spangles"
WITH WANDA HAWLEY
will be the photoplay

Commercial Society Tonight At 8.15

TOM JONES

Dancing Rehearsal

To-night

At 7 o'Clock

UNION BALLROOM

JAZZ TEA

Alex Garelick and His Orchestra

ALEX. GARELICK	Violin
S. NADLER	Piano
E. ALEXANDER	Saxophone
J. DESEVE	Saxophone
L. RICHARDSON	Saxophone
J. STRUJENSKY	Traps

TO-DAY

Our best chance for a Hockey Championship in years.

Be on hand and do your bit.

VARSITY

vs.

McGILL

Friday, February 4th

Coupon No. 24

Reserved Seats at the UNION

DEBATERS TO MEET IN UNION SHORTLY

(Continued from page one)

"Mock," as it now exists, presents many limitations.

It is felt that if the party system was done away with and the meetings re-organized on the model of the Oxford and Cambridge Unions, the "Lit." would be more interesting and more of a forum of student opinion. Consequently a motion to make this change will be introduced at the meeting of the "Lit." on next Wednesday. The debate on the reorganization of the Students' Council which will be held the same evening will be an example of the kind of meetings the "Lit." would have under the new plan.

CHINESE NEW YEAR GREETED BY MANY

(Continued from page one)

Gerhard, R. Lomer, the McGill librarian; Dr. and Mrs. Martin, Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Nicholson, Co. W. Bovey, Dr. and Mrs. D. L. Ritchie, Mr. E. I. Hart, Miss Barbara MacDonald, Edward W. L. Baumman, A. H. Coates, Dr. and Mrs. Gordon M. Byers, Dr. J. B. Porter, Lady Brunton, Miss J. G. Sims, Dean Ira MacKay, Miss Edith S. Nicholson, E. S. Davies, Miss Lilian Hassert, Miss Ellen Thompson, Mrs. Paula Bochner, Mrs. Marguerite Bochner, Mrs. Marguerite Frohloff, N. S. Lien, Miss Florence Liang, Mrs. E. Horne, whose grandmother was a Chinese princess; K. G. Tang.

MOST OF CENTENNIAL FUND COLLECTED

(Continued from page one)

The university has also benefited through the generosity of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, whose annual grant of \$7,500 reported last January towards the maintenance of the Department of Industrial Chemistry has proved to be but an initial donation, as shown by the fact that the Association has, through its members, the pulp and paper companies, arranged to finance to the extent of \$350,000, the erection, equipment and maintenance of a building for cellulose chemistry, is extremely important; it indicates this gift, apart from its munificence, that one of the great industries of the country realizes the benefits that may accrue to it through co-operation with an institution of learning in research and in the technical training of personnel.

Much has been accomplished, but much remains to be done, according to Mr. Ross' statement. To complete the original building programme, the university has yet to erect a gymnasium, a geology and mining building, a convocation hall and student dormitories—a programme which involves a greater expenditure than the university can contemplate in the next five years. The governors, however, are convinced that there is very urgent need for the first two buildings named above, and it has been decided that, before another year has passed, McGill must once more appeal to her staunch supporters for additional funds.

PRESSURE OF VAPOURS AT COLLOQUIUM

(Continued from page one)

passes over is proportional to the temperature, the time, size of the opening, and the difference of the number of molecules in each chamber to begin with. The amount of vapour which comes across can therefore be measured with little difficulty.

This result was also accomplished by putting mercury in the hot side only and evacuating the cold side.

Kundsen's method has been modified and improved by Egerton, who used capillary tubing for the opening. He also increased the number of holes. Egerton used this apparatus to discover if the isotopes of metals have different vapour pressures. Using lead he found a difference, but it was not particularly conclusive. Later using zinc he discovered that there was a marked difference.

Perhaps the most interesting method was developed by Ruff and Bergdahl, whose system was an adaptation of Watenburg. A platinum iridium tube is suspended in a large glass vessel, and contained by a glass tube outside. A steel spiral is fastened to the glass tube, and to this spiral a crucible of known weight is attached, and filled with the substance whose vapour pressure is to be determined. The platinum iridium is very porous, so that the pressure inside is the same as it is outside. A device was made for keeping the pressure in the apparatus constant, by means of a head of mercury. The furnace was so arranged as to cause the temperature to increase at a constant rate. As the material evaporated the crucible lost weight, and the spiral contracted. Reading of this

Red And White Revue Notes

The luncheon meeting of the General Executive will take place at one o'clock this noon in the Grill of the Union. The following should be present as the committee will adjourn to Notman's to have the picture for the Annual taken: Little, the Misses Featherstone, Gray, Hawes, Messrs. Davidson, Milne, Hart, Betts, Valentine, Peters, Harkness, MacKenzie, Brodie.

This afternoon in the R.V.C. gym at five o'clock sharp the following are asked to be on hand for chorus rehearsal: The Misses, Dot and Helen Bell, Marjorie Matthews, B. Thompson, and those others who have been announced as being in Chorus 2.

Also this afternoon at five o'clock in the council room of the Union Group 1 will meet for rehearsal. Please be on time, so that the skit can be gone over several times.

This evening on the stage of Moyses Theatre Group 4 will meet at seven-thirty sharp. His rehearsal must start punctually at 7.30.

Tomorrow afternoon at five fifteen Group 2 will meet in the Union. All those in this skit must make it a point to be present today without fail.

At five o'clock tomorrow on Moyses stage Group 4 will also meet.

contraction were taken as the temperature rose, and evaporation went on more and more quickly. The loss in weight of the crucible against the temperature, and the rate of diffusion of gases through each other gave different curves. Where these curves crossed gave the exact boiling point.

In the last apparatus described the material was placed in a small vessel, from which two tubes led off, one to a pump and the other to a container of nitrogen. Nitrogen was admitted to a certain pressure and the source closed off. A little nitrogen was then pumped off. The nitrogen in the apparatus moved down to equalize the pressure, since the vapour pressure of the material was less than that of nitrogen. Increased amounts of nitrogen were pumped out. When the vapour pressure of the substance became as great or greater than the vapour pressure in the nitrogen tube, a permanent difference of pressure in the nitrogen tube, a permanent difference of pressure was noted in the manometer. This gave the approximate difference of vapour between the substance and nitrogen.

The methods described above are all typical of the apparatus used for high temperatures and low pressures. Mostly all of the determinations have been done by these methods. The vapour pressures of fifty-five salts and nineteen metals have been determined.

A very pleasing part of the Colloquium in Chemistry is the afternoon tea which is served beforehand to those who attend. To put it in the words of one Graduate student, "The teas are an excellent idea; their chief value lies in the fact that they prepare you for the worst that may come."

PAPERS READ TO THE R.V.C. HISTORICALS

(Continued from page one)

showing so much promise that Verrocchio turned to sculpture, realizing that Leonardo excelled him so much in painting.

Until the age of twenty-nine Leonardo produced no great picture, spending his energy in investigations, making numberless lovely compositions, and exquisite sketches. His genius was was spasmodic, and as a result the actual execution of paintings was always a pain and drudgery to him. Here he finally started his first great picture, the Adoration of the Magi, and though he never finished it, it has been called the richest, most complicated picture of its century. When the creation of this picture was at its heights Leonardo left it, however, probably to go to Milan. Heralding his arrival with a boastful ula claiming for himself ability as an inventor, civil and military engineer, painter, sculptor, and architect. At the Court of Ludovico he filled all the duties of a courtier, arranging pageants, masques, singing, telling anecdotes and fables.

Ludovico, the son of Francesco Sforza who had made himself Duke of Milan by turning his arms against the government when leader of the army, had seized the government of Milan for himself, though in the name of his nephew. Ludovico gave Leonardo among other commissions, those of painting his two mistresses. Leonardo's constant concern however was a colossal equestrian statue of Francesco Sforza, probably inspired by the equestrian Statue to Colleone in Venice which his master, Andrie Verrocchio was working in. After ten years the clay model of the statue was set up in front of the Sforza castle only to serve as a target for the French archers of Charles VIII, a source of chagrin for Leonardo, long after its disappearance Michel Angelo once taunted Leonardo on this effort. Michel Angelo was very envious of Leonardo however but Leonardo has left us a

passage in his writings extolling the comfort and pleasure of an artist's life, while pointing out the discomfort of a sculptor's life, his feelings on the subject of sculpture still evidently being love.

Slowness in work was proverbial with Leonardo. For three years he painted the Holy Supper in the Cloister of Santa Maria delle Grazie in Milan, sometimes spending all day painting, at other times not touching the work for days, sometimes standing before it for hours, studying his work and then again hastening to the work just to add a few strokes. This method of working caused him to use oil colours, instead of fresco painting which requires the work to be done while the background is still moist, with the result that the paint has separated from the wall in many cases and the picture has deteriorated considerably.

Leonardo was by nature peaceful, kind and mild, condemning wanton bloodshed, although these sensitive feelings did not prevent him from accompanying criminals to the scaffold in order to copy the expression of their fear distorted features. He reasoned carefully and all his loves and hates and judgments, with the result that he often appeared indifferent to good and evil. He had a great desire for investigation, applying this to his art, trying to determine the laws and attributes of light, shadows, colour and then to the objects of his work, animals, plants etc., finally discovering the general laws of mechanics, and stratification and fossilization in the Arno valley. On returning to his art he found that new problems and demands were continually arising and he was no longer able to satisfy them. He was no longer able to express all that was in him and often despaired of completing his work.

With the distractions of the court, and his passion for scientific research Leonardo managed to complete his one great work, the Last Supper in the refectory of Santa Maria della Grazie this convent being a favourite of Beatrice d'Este, the Duke's wife. The Duke had this convent and church reconstructed and embellished to please her and Leonardo was probably working on the "Last Supper" when she died. Today really on the design of the masterpiece is left, water, Napoleon's soldiers, and restoration have left their marks upon it. Changes political affairs at Court forced Leonardo to leave Milan. Ludovico had invited Charles VIII to invade Italy who was succeeded by Louis XII and Louis claimed Milan. Ludovico was forced to flee and was betrayed by his army and was captive to the French. Leonardo had left Milan before this catastrophe though.

Leonardo returned to Florence but did not remain there for long as Cesare Borgia appointed him his architect and general engineer, in which offices he aided the duke to design fortresses and machines of war but when Cesare lost his sovereignty, Leonardo returned to Florence where he started a fresco for the great hall of the Piazza Vecchio, choosing as his subject a battle scene.

It was at this time that he started to paint the portrait of the Mona Lisa. The story runs that he kept attendants always near, to jest and sing and play on instruments in order to charm a suite to her habitually sad face. Many opinions are given as to why or how Leonardo should have come to paint her face so marvellously and studied it so accurately, but that smile seems to have haunted him henceforth, as it appears in many of his female faces after this time.

At this time Leonardo was called to Milan where he worked on designs for canals and irrigation systems and while there eventually painted his second madonna of the rocks and his third madonna and St. Ann.

Leonardo died at Aulboire in 1519, and was buried in the Church of St. Florentine, by his wish and although his bones were scattered and his coffin melted in the French revolution, his remains today rest in the Chapel of St. Hubert at Aulboire.

Painter, scientist, engineer, mathematician, biologist and architect. Leonardo united all talents in one man.

The second paper dealt with the British Government when it took Indian affairs out of the hands of the East India Co., undertook the difficulties which the East India Co. was not able to cope with. Many Indians disliked the presence of Europeans in India not even being reasoned in the Proclamation saying that England wished Indians to hold office in the government. The Europeans in India however threatened an outbreak when a bill providing for judicial positions to be held by Indians was introduced. As the Queen's promises did not materialize, in 1885 two first Indian National Congress met in Bombay, with the object of social and religious reform as well as political recognition. They desired representation on the Indian Legislative Councils, but it was not until 1892 that they got representation but with consultative powers only. The leader of this congress was Mr. Bonveji and he was succeeded by Tilak who stood for self-government

MCGILL DAILY is printed by the Herald Publishing Company Limited for the Students' Executive Council of McGill University, of which Gilbert H. Fletcher is the Secretary-treasurer, at the office, 328 University St. West.

and a boycott on British imported and manufactured goods. The Partition of Bengal caused a demonstration by nationalists who saw in it an attempt to divide them and Hindus and Moslems saw in it a device for favouring the other one.

The Indian Councils Act of 1909 provided for four instead of two members on the Madras and Bombay executive councils and an Indian was placed on the Government's Executive Council. This was sponsored by Lord Minto and Viscount Morley.

In 1918 Mr. Montague and Lord Chelmsford signed the report stating that the Government was responsible to Parliament and that certain provisions were ready for a scheme of local government which they had prepared, the provincial governments to be divided into two sections, one to deal with reserved subjects which involve peace, order and good government, and the other with transferred subjects.

The moderates approved of this but did not like slowness of the British, but the Extremists denounced it led by Tilak and Mrs. Besant who held trust Home Rule alone could save India from ruin. The Extremists desired complete separation from the British, and straightway to assume full responsibility of Government while the moderates believed co-operation with the English necessary for national development. The moderates appeal to reason of the people, while the Extremists appeal to their passions.

In 1920 Mr. Tilak died and Mrs. Besant went over to the Moderates who were being led by Mahatma Gandhi. Gandhi had had experience in South Africa where Indiana settlers were not getting fair treatment and he had procured better social conditions for them. In India he preached social and moral reforms—what he wanted was partnership, not elimination.

Mr. Gandhi denounced the British government and began his non-cooperation movement retarding India's progress towards self-government. The Indian National Congress meeting in 1921 repudiated its loyalty to the British Empire. For three years Gandhi held a large number of people to his non-cooperation programme, of which the main part was to refuse office and to refuse to vote. His followers were known as Evangelists and had great influence in some places. As a result the Liberals and Independents were filling up the posts that were gradually open to Indians. The Indian Legislature Assembly was now elected, the President being appointed by the government. There were three members of the eight in the executive council who were Indians.

Some of the Evangelists tired of this polling and asked and obtained permission to contest the elections. They were successful and non-cooperation began to wane, though they continued to use Gandhi's name. Gandhi did not know of this. The Swargists obtained a majority only in Bengal and the Central Provinces, but their programme demanded the release of all political prisoners, and a national convention with only a 30% representation of the government to lay down rules for the future constitution of India. The Independents joined them, demanding immediate constitutional progress while the Liberals began to think that the British government did not want to give India responsible government.

A debate in parliament was led by an Indian who wanted the Indian Legislative Council to be entrusted to be entrusted to Indians completely in domestic matters while the government was to retain army affairs, and political and foreign relations for a time. This was not granted until provision was made for the drawing up of a plan for the future responsible government of India.

Gandhi repudiated all the Swargists had done during his imprisonment and said he would stick to his former plan. In 1924 there was a split however and Gandhi admitted himself defeated, and propounded that the National Congress should devote itself to religious and social reform. It was unlikely that they would give up their political influence and as soon as the political motive was removed there would be nothing to bind Hindus and Moslems. Non-cooperation was dead and Gandhi could not get a political following again.

In 1924 an All Party Leaders' conference was held in Bombay to reunite the political parties in the Indian National Congress to include an attempt at solving the Hindu Moslem question. The Liberal party met at Luckners and condemned the Swargist party and drew up a definite programme, demanding an early grant of responsible government in the provinces, a fixed sum for the Department

of Defences and on Indian army and services on an Indian footing. They agreed to join with Congress if they would promise to stick to constitutional means for obtaining their aim.

The Extremist party, still in control of the Congress led by Miss Naidar, Calcutta all members of the government to resign if their demands were not granted at once. The Extremists were rapidly losing ground. Two members resigned at once due to this policy. It was suggested that this time was a great opportunity for the formation of a United Nationalist party of Liberals, Independents and responsive co-operators—their policies being alike 1929 has been set as the time when the present scheme of governments is to be examined with a view to further advances.

The Litarajish party broke up last November the religious element had grown too strong for Mohamedans and Hindus to regard one another

with favour, while some of the most prominent members felt its policy was destructive.

The growth of parliament government has gone some thing it would have been better if England had never tried to set up parliamentary government in India. Perhaps it will be best to wait until India has achieved full responsibility under the present system and then let her decide if she wants Parliamentary government—they will not likely discard the good British rule has brought them.

It remains now to wait until the Commission of 1929 meets to consider the situation.

SCIENCE '27

Class meeting tonight at 5 o'clock in room 37.

PLAYERS CLUB

Rehearsal of Acts II and III of *Loz* at 7.30

sharp in the large hall at Strathcona Hall.

PLAYERS CLUB

There will be an executive meeting of the Players' Club this evening at 7.00 o'clock before the rehearsal at Strathcona Hall.

LIVERPOOL CATHEDRAL

A lecture entitled "Liverpool Cathedral" is to be given at MacDonald College this evening at 6.45 by Mr. Philip J. Turner, F.R.I.B.A.

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